(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Tsunami has not significantly affected the tourism trade in India. As such, there is no post-Tsunami crisis. However, promotional activities including advertising, participation in Fairs and Exhibitions, organizing Seminars, Workshops and Road Shows, Publication of Brochures and joint advertising support, inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit India under the Hospitality Programme, are being undertaken in all important markets so as to project India as a safe destination for travel.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Violation of Indus Water Treaty

2303. DR. AKHILESH DAS :
SHRIMATI N.P. DURGA:
SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the second round of Secretary level talks on Baglihar with Pakistan have broken down;

(b) what are the technical issues raised by Pakistan during the above meeting;

(c) whether it is a fact that India is really following the Indus Water Treaty of 1960 and preparing design for the above 450 mw project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) During the second meeting between India and Pakistan at Secretary level held at New Delhi in January, 2005, there appeared to be possibility of convergence on some of the technical issues raised by Pakistan and accordingly, the Indian Secretary requested for further discussions for one week between technical experts of the two countries after which the Secretary level meeting could resume.

Pakistan agreed to this suggestion provided India agrees to first suspend the work of project, which is not provided for in the Treaty and was not acceptable to us.

(b) During the meeting, Secretary (Water & Power), Government of Pakistan tabled a list of following 6 technical issues:

(i) Why not weir at low-level consistent with the Treaty?

(ii) Calculations of Pondage. Calculation of Firm Power. Consistency with the Treaty.

(iii) Calculations for fixing level of intake consistent with the Treaty.

(iv) Why not ungated spillway? Why gates necessary? "If necessary," are these at highest level? Calculations consistent with Treaty needed.

(v) Calculations and justification of Free Board in light of the Treaty provisions.

(vi) Low-level tunnel—Plugging of tunnel—When?—After testing or commissioning—Inspection.

(c) and (d) The Indus Water Treaty between India and Pakistan is being implemented in letter and spirit by the Government of India. India is of the view that the design of the Project is in strict conformity with the provisions of the Treaty and does not contravene the criteria (a), (c), (e) & (f) of Paragraph 8 of Annexure D to the Treaty, as alleged by Pakistan, in light of the following:

- There being no breast walls in the spillways and the top of the chute spillway gates being flush with the Full Pondage Level (FPL), there is no scope of artificial raising of water level above the FPL.
- Pondage is based on minimum mean discharge of the river at the site (125.89 cumecs) in order to meet daily and weekly load fluctuations within the limitations as stipulated in the Treaty.
- Ungated Spillway is not techno-economically viable from the considerations of topography, submergence, energy dissipation, reservoir siltation etc. The deep seated sluice spillways which serve the dual function of silt exclusion & flood discharge, are in line with the prevailing practice in respect of rivers with high silt load. The

crest of the sluice spillway has been fixed from considerations of effective silt flushing based on prevalent practices and model studies. The model studies have, in fact, indicated still deeper seating of the spillways.

- The sill of high level intake has been located below the dead storage level to ensure uninterrupted flow without formation of vortices and ingress of air into the tunnel. The water seal has been based on various established national and international practices/formulae. The hydraulic model studies indicate for further increasing the water seal.

Diversion of funds for construction of irrigation projects

2304. SHRI BALAVANT *ALIAS* BALAPTE:
SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have diverted the funds provided to them by the Central Government for the construction of irrigation projects to some other heads;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to withdraw the funds allocated to such States for construction of irrigation projects; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2003 has mentioned that some States have diverted funds to activities not connected with the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP). State-wise details are enclosed as Statement. (*See* below)

(c) and (d) As per AIBP norms Central Loan Assistance (CLA) is released in two instalments of 50 per cent each. The next instalment of CLA is released only after Utilisation Certificate is received from the State Government for the previous instalment provided. The loan assistance provided to the State under the programme is recovered with interest by the Government of India in instalments as provided in the norms of the programme.